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offices for frequent reference. An enormous amount of useless matter has been removed, while many useful books have been rescued from oblivion.

- (iii) A general rearrangement of the accommodation available in the Secretariat offices in the Fort with a view to giving more air and light to the clerks and also to bringing officers and clerks into close proximity and to providing tiffin rooms for clerks and other conveniences which did not exist.
- (iv) The establishment of a central issue and despatch office for all Secretariat departments in the Fort.
- (v) The institution of a central cashier and stationery bureau for the same departments.
- (vi) The cheapening and the introduction of greater expedition in the circulation of papers to Members and Ministers.
- (vii) The reduction of printing.
- (viii) The establishment of a central clearing house in the Government Press for all printed matter.
- (ix) Reduction in the consumption of stationery and forms.
- (x) Reduction in the distribution of Government publications.
- (xi) The improvement of the telephonic system in the Fort.
- (xii) The reduction wherever practicable of unnecessary work and waste motion.

He has also been employed in examining the question of the accommodation in Government offices with a view to the transfer, wherever practicable, to Government buildings of such offices as are in rented buildings in the Presidency town. This inquiry has been extended to the headquarters of districts.

He has also made a detailed inspection of the Surgeon-General's office and remodelled the system of work there, at the same time suggesting a reduction in the staff.

He has been in communication with heads of offices with a view to improving their systems of work and has in particular examined the system of record-keeping in the Public Works Department, which differs from that in other departments, and with this object has visited the offices of the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, Coimbatore, and the Executive Engineer at that town.

(c) & (d) In the Secretariats he has suggested reductions which will amount to Rs. 30,026 per annum under recurring and Rs. 2,400 under non-recurring items. The reduction of staff in the Surgeon-General's office proposed by him will yield a total saving of Rs. 3,528 per annum, and as a result of the steps taken in regard to the accommodation of Government offices [clause (b) supra] the revenues of Government will be benefited to the extent of Rs. 21,000 per annum.

- (e) (i) Rupees 8,058-7-0 and Rs. 936-3-2 up to 31st October 1922, and
- (ii) Rupees 410-2-0 up to 31st October 1922.

*The Mappilla rebellion in Malabar.*

466 Q.—MR. A. D. M. BAVOTTI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) (1) the number of Mappillas killed by the rebels in the Mappilla rebellion in Malabar,

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- (2) the number of Hindus killed by them, especially women and children,
- (3) the number of Mappilla houses looted by them,
- (4) the number of Hindu houses looted by them,
- (5) the number of Mappilla houses burnt by them,
- (6) the number of Hindu houses burnt by them ;
- (b) (1) the number of Hindus arrested in the rebellion,
- (2) the number of Hindus acquitted after trial,
- (3) the number of Mappillas arrested,
- (4) the number of Mappillas acquitted after trial,
- (5) the number of Mappillas under trial ;
- (c) (1) the number of Mappilla houses destroyed by the Military and Police forces,
- (2) the number of Mappillas killed, especially women and children ;
- (d) the extent of the damage done to the property of the loyal Mappillas ;
- (e) (1) the strength of the Military and Police forces sent to the disturbed areas of Malabar,
- (2) the number of deaths and the number injured among them ; and
- (f) the expense the Government have incurred by the rebellion ?

A.—(a) The Government have no precise information and in the nature of the case can never expect to obtain it.

(b) The figures were roughly as follows up to the middle of September 1922 :—

(1) 205 ; (2) 25 ; (3) 11,990 ; (4) 123 ; (5) 3,150.

(c) (1) No figures are available.

(2) Roughly between 1,200 and 1,500. So far as the Government are aware about 12 women were accidentally killed, but no children.

(d) The Government have no reliable information.

(e) (1) The following Military units were at one time or another employed in Malabar :—

The Leinster, Suffolk and Dorset Regiments, the Queen's Bays, 2/8th and 2/9th Gurkhas, 1/39th Royal Garhwal Rifles, 3/70th Burma Rifles (Chin Kachin), 88rd Wallajabad Light Infantry and ancillary services, such as Sappers and Miners, Pioneers, Pack batteries, Armoured cars, Supply and Transport, Wireless Operators, Mechanical Transport and R.A.M.C.

It is impossible to give the total strength of the military forces as they were constantly varying. No police forces were sent to the area. The armed reserves at Calicut and Malappuram at the beginning of the outbreak were 210 strong and during the rebellion the force known as the Malabar Special Police was raised in the district and eventually reached a strength of 600.

(2) Military casualties were 24 killed and 103 wounded. The police casualties were 24 killed and 29 wounded.



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- (f) The Government have no exact information; but apart from military expenditure and expenditure on jails and loans for the relief of distress, the total expenditure incurred actually in Malabar cannot be far short of ten lakhs.

*Raising of the shutters over the Kistna anicut.*

467 Q.—Rao Bahadur K. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) with regard to the raising of the shutters over the Kistna anicut, where exactly the matter now stands;
- (b) the reasons why the order for purchasing materials for the purpose has not yet been placed with any firm;
- (c) what the hindrance is to expediting this matter;
- (d) when the Government is likely to place the order for the required materials; and
- (e) when the work is likely to be begun?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer to question No. 31. The matter is still under correspondence.

*Agricultural and industrial resources of Cuddapah.*

468 Q.—Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

- (a) whether the Government are taking any steps to develop the agricultural or industrial resources of Cuddapah;
- (b) if so, what they are during the last five years; and
- (c) if not, whether the Government intend to take immediate steps for the purpose?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Owing to lack of staff, the agricultural department has not been able to do any work in Cuddapah. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, III circle, has recently made a special tour in three taluks of the Cuddapah district, viz., Cuddapah, Rajampet and Proddatur, and submitted a detailed report indicating what can be done to improve the agriculture when staff and funds are available. He will visit the remaining taluks in December and January and submit a further report. When the whole report is received, the question of what can be done will be considered. In the meantime, arrangements have been made for demonstrations of economic planting of paddy and the use of bone-meal and oil-cake as manures and of the introduction of an improved strain of ragi round Cuddapah during the season. An agricultural demonstrator was posted to Cuddapah district in September 1922.

As to the steps taken by Government to develop the industrial resources of the district, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the administration reports of the Industries Department for the last five years.